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P. L. CHAMBERS,

KNAPP SURRENDERED

PLACED IN CHARGE OF THE AMERI-

CAN CONSUL AT ALEXANDRETTA.

verve Shown by Mr. Riddle, Wh

Summoned a War Ship to Make the

Turks Keep Their Promises.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27 .- The Rev.

George P. Knapp, the American mis-

lis by the Turkish authorities without trial

sionary who has been expelled from Bit-

on the charge of having incited Armenians

to rebel against Turkish rule, was sur-

rendered to the United States consul at

the affair, which reached here to-day, show

that the step was not taken until a United

States war ship had been telegraphed for.

Mr. Knapp, as already cabled, was expelled

States minister here, Mr. Alexander W. Ter-

rell, and the Turkish government (after the

charges against Mr. Knaop had been dis-

not have to leave his post until about April 1,

when the roads were tolerably free from

snow, in order that he might be able to take

his family with him. As it was the mission-

ary was compelled to leave Bitlis before the

time agreed on and without his family.

When he reached Diarbekir in custody, the

news was telegraphed here and the Turkish

government positively asserted that Mr.

Knapp was the "guest" of the vali of that

place and not a prisoner. It is now stated that the missionary has been a prisoner throughout his journey to the coast and that

the vali of Aleppo detained him at that place for five days while making futile efforts to force him to sign an agreement not to return

to Bitlis under any circumstances. Mr. Knapp steadily refused to sign any such agreement on the ground that he had committed no crime and had in no way broken the laws of the country and that the charges brought against him were entirely unfound-

ed. He also distinctly gave the vali to un-derstand that he intended to present to the United States government a protest against his expulsion from Bitlis and his treatment

in general, and to hold the Turkish author-ities responsible for the safety of his family.

When the vall saw that it was useless to

sign the agreement, the missionary was allowed to proceed, still treated as a prisoner, to Alexandretta. It had been agreed between Mr. John W. Riddle, the United States charge d'af'aires at Constantinople,

and the Turkish government that the Amer-

ican missionary, on arrival at Alexandretta,

consul there and the latter was to see that

Mr. Knapp came on to this city for trial before the representative of the United States. But when the missionary reached Alexandretta on April 23, in spite of the Porte's promises, the Turkish authorities refused to deliver the prisoner to the United

States consul. The latter entered a formal

ary and communicated by wire with Mr Riddle, informing him that the Turkish offi

cials intended to expel Mr. Knapp from Turkish territory by compelling him to embark on the steamer sailing from Europe on April 20. Thereupon Mr. Riddle made energetic representation to the Turkish government demanding that the latter respect its

engagements, and in order to give emphasis to his remarks the charge d'affaires tele-graphed to Mersy, where the United States cruiser Marblehead was at anchor, asking

the commander of the vessel to proceed to Alexandretta and place the cruiser at the disposal of the United States consul at that

place. This prompt action on the part of Mr. Riddle had a decided effect on the Porte,

for the latter no sooner became aware that the Marblehead had been telegraphed for than orders were sent to Alexandretta for

The American missionary is now free and will probably, by the advice of the United States representatives, come to this city and offer to have his conduct at Bitlis thoroughly investigated before the United States charge d'affaires. Those in a position to

know the facts assert that the charges against Mr. Knapp are groundless and that the latter's expulsion was only a ballon d'essai, which, if allowed to have passed

without protest, would probably have result-

other missionaries and, eventually, against all Protestant and Cathoric missionaries in

Asiatic Turkey, for all denials to the con-trary, the Sultan had prepared to take that

step, and only gave up the plan on the ad-

ever, is credited, rightly or wrongly, with having conveyed to the Sultan the plan of

ng rid of the missionaries. Riddle during the past few days, it i

erstood, has been in communication with

he release of Mr. Knapp

protest against the detention of the mis

cussed) that the American missionary should

59 N. Penn. St.

56 W. Wash, St.

The When

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TIN PLATE IN INDIANA.

Worth Over \$2,000,000 Turned Out Last Year.

The Bu.eau of Statistics has Issued bulletin No. 5, which includes statistics of the manufacture of buggles, carriages and wagons, tin plate, cars, boats, paper and strawboard, pulleys and pumps. Last year there were ninety-eight factories making buggles and wagons, or parts, which used raw material valued at \$4,928,335 and paid in wages \$2,149,125. The finished product was worth

\$9,277,677. There were eight tin plate factories in operation, which turned out a product worth \$2,810,566. Raw material cost \$1,556,648 and wages to the amount of \$782,676 were paid. There were 2,435 people employed in the eight factories. The highest wages paid skilled labor was \$9.50 a day, which was paid by the Middletown mill. There were ninetyeight men in the State who received from \$8 to 30 a day and 632 men who received be-

tween \$4 and \$9 a day. The car shops and ship yards paid \$1,593,533 In wages and turned out a product worth \$3,925,125 The value of paper and strawboard turned out was \$2,199,020, while the factories paid \$1,571,436 for material and \$507,332 in wages, leaving a margin for profit and expenses, aside from labor, of only \$120,252.

GENEROUS PEORIA WOMAN.

Mrs. Lydia Bradley Will Build a Polytechnic Institute and Endow It.

PEORIA, Ill., April 27.-Mrs. Lydia Bradley, one of the wealthlest residents of Peoria. has just made known her intention of buildng a polytechnic institute which, with the endowments, will amount to a gift of \$1,000,-000. It will be in charge of the board of supectors, and have accommodations pupils. There will be a series of ra. Mrs. Bradley has already given a public park against the introduction of child lab boys were put in as "iron pinchers," their duties being to perforate iron sheets, and this has caused unfavorable commen

INTRODUCED AS EVIDENCE IN THE TRIAL OF JACKSON AT NEWPORT.

So Vile and Indecent that the Judge Ordered the Women in Attendance to Leave the Room.

HARRY HAYS ON THE STAND

SHE WORE WHEN KILLED.

And Also the Pair Worn by Scott Jackson, Which the Prisoner Took Off in Court for Identification,

TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVES

WHAT THE ALLEGED MURDERERS SAID WHILE IN A SENSITIVE CELL.

Evidence Given by an Army Officer and a Hotel Clerk-W. T. Wilson's Sensational Letter to the Court.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEWPORT, Ky., April 27,-Will Wood, the Greencastle scapegrace who was Scott Jackson's chum when the latter was dragging Pearl Bryan to her ruin, was on the stand as a witness again this afternoon in the great murder trial that is occupying ne attention of all Newport. He was p in the box to answer several questions regarding two letters written by him to Jackson under date of Feb. 1 and 3. The contents of the letters are so indecent that the judge ordered the women spectators to leave the court room while they were be-

ing read and explained. One of the sensations of the day was the announcement by Judge Helm from the bench, just before the noon adjournment, that he had received a letter addressed to the attorney for the defense, and gave it to a court messenger to hand to Colone Crawford. The information it contained was startling, if it is credible. It was signed by Wesley T. Wilson, Cincinnati, who says he saw Pearl Bryan on the fatal Friday night, the 31st of January, in company with a young country surgeon, now residing in Cincinnati. They came out of Al Heider's restaurant on Fifth street, near Vine, about 6 o'clock, and walked away. The girl appeared to be in pain. He declares that he could identify the surgeon at any time. Wilson is a solicitor for J. D. Mackenzie, of Cincinnati. He told Mr. Mackenzie that he was in the habit of rooming at Al Heider's restaurant; that on the fatal Friday evening he went to the hotel later than usual and was told his room was taken, but that he could have it in a little while, He walted around, and afterwards a man Alexandretta on Saturday last. Details of and a young woman came out, The woman was crying and seemed to be in pain. The man was known by the hotel people as "Loc," Wilson told hir. Mackenzie he would know the man again should he see from Bitlis about a month ago, in spite of | him. Wilson has been positive all along the agreement reached between the United | that the girl was Pearl Bryan from the descriptions he has read of her and the picture of Pearl he has seen in some of the papers. He said that the man "Doc" has not shown up at Heider's since, but he heard that he had gone to the country, and is positive that he saw him on the street a few days ago. Colonel Nelson and Prosecutor Lockhart say that Wilson was to see

> court room filled to-day, but the occupancy of standing room in narrow passages was permitted. Ten witnesses were examined. making fifty-two up to the present time. Much time was devoted to debating by counsel. Many questions during the day offered by the Commonwealth were ruled out. The number of objections by the defense overruled was too great to enumerate. Twice during the day the jury were required to retire during debate. It has been the policy of the prosecution to bring out the bloody garments of the dead girl every day since the beginning of the trial, and to-day was no exception. The testimony of several witnesses was to strengthen links in the chair that have already been forged. Such was the case with the evidence of Mr. Legner, in whose saloon the valise was hidden; of Ed Grillo, the reporter, who saw a river bridge ticket found on Jackson when first arrested. calling for the passage of horse and vehicle Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, the broken-hearted parents of poor Pearl Bryan, were among the first to arrive at the courthouse this morning. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Elljah Grantham, of Greencastle, intimate friends of the Bryans, who will remain with Mrs. Bryan in Newport for a few days. They all took seats inside the bar, on the west side of the court room. There were not a score of people in the court room when they entered, but soon after their arrival the court room slowly began to fill, and by the time the proceedings began the usual large

them, and they take no stock in his story.

Not only was every available seat in the

crowd of spectators was present. Court was called to order at 9 o'clock Monday morning in order to allow some routine business to be disposed of. This occupied the time of the court up to nearly 9:45 o'clock. While this was going on Sheriff Plummer quietly slipped over to the jail and brought Jackson to the jury room leading off the court, where the prisoner awaited the calling of his case. The crowds about the courthouse Monday did not total a hundred persons. Unlike the other days, there was no crowding in the corridors of the courthouse. while the crowd along Southgate street, leading from the courthouse to the jail, was not three score strong, and many of them were women and children, and not a word or comment was made as Sheriff Plummer, handcuffed to Jackson, made his way through

the little gathering. IN THE SENSITIVE CELL.

What Detective Crim Heard Jackson

and Walling Say. The jury and prisoner entered the court room at 9:46. The prosecution began the proceedings by cailing Detective Cal. Grim. Crim took the stand at 9:50. He was questioned by Colonel Nelson. He identified all the articles that have hitherto been produced in evidence. He also showed a leaf which he picked up on the ground near where the body was found. He testified to having seen tracks on the banks above where the body was found which seemed to have been made by the rubbers that Pearl Bryan wore. He was present when Jackson and Walling were arrested and was also present at the private examination held

The defense made a motion to rule out everything testified to which was not a confession. The prosecution argued that statements made by Jackson in the presence of Walling and not denied by Walling should be taken as a circumstance to be considered by the jury. The court cited that the jury

could give no consideration whatver to testi-mony of witnesses which detailed what one of the defendants said about the other. of the defendants said about the other.

Another question was then raised concerning another private examination held in the room of detention. The witness (Crim) was present at this examination, but could not say whether any inducement had been held out or any threat had been made to the defendant before he came into the room of detention. The defense argued that Crim's testimony concerning admissions or statements at this inquisition was not competent until it was shown that no threats or inducements had been employed before Jackson was brought into the room. The

Jackson was brought into the room. The court sustained the objection.

Crim then told the story of the effort to overhear Jackson and Walling talking together in a sensitive cell on the day they were brought from the Hamilton county jali to Newport. It was the first time they had been together alone since their arrest; they could talk easily.
Colonel Crawford entered an objection

when Crim was asked to tell what the men said. "Describe that cell," he said. "It is about seven feet long and three feet wide. I was not in the cell. There was a telephone attachment to the cell, with instruments upstairs, where four people could listen. I don't know anything about the arrangement of the wires. The apparatus is

"Was it tried on anybody before Jackson and Walling?"
"I never did."

"To your knowledge?"

"Not to my knowledge."
"The men were at the jail. Colonel Deitsch told me to bring the men from there to the fly cell. Myself, McDermott and Plummer took the men to the cell. We didn't tell them anything about the secret apparatus." "The purpose of putting them there was to get without their knowledge what they knew about the case?"

"That was my purpose." NOT IN THE CELL. After Crim gave the above description of the fly cell, attorney Crawford asked him, "You were not in the cell at the time, were

"No. sir." "Then will you describe what sort of arrangement enabled you to hear?"

"I will," answered Crim. "Well, go ahead," said Crawford. "Well," said Crim, "It is what they call a

sensitive cell." "What is that?" "It is a cell that is so constructed that it is like a huge telephone transmitter," an-swered Crim, and he then went on to tell how their words were listened to by himself sitting at a telephone in the House of Detenion in the City Hall. The sensitive cell is in the basement of the Central Stati "I did not hear all that was said," Crin went on. "I could only catch what was said in a loud tone. When the conversation was

in a low tone the words could not be "When the men were put in the cell was it after the court in Hamilton county turned the prisoners over to Sherin Plummer and the Kentucky authorities?" attorney Craw-

"Yes, sir."
"I submit to the court that this evidence cannot be admitted. There is nothing volunary about it," said the attorney. He was overruled on the ground that the mechanism did not compel the witness in any degree to admit anything. It was sim-ply for the purpose of enabling the officers to hear what might be said voluntarily. versation in the fly cell. He answered that he had not. The court then began to consider the exclusion of all the testimony from Crim on this subject. In order to be per-fectly fair he read an authority on the subject of confessions. There was a moment's delay until the book was brought by a court

"In the case of Terrell against the Commonwealth, a witness did not hear all the conversation incriminating a prisoner," the court read in substance, "and whether the witness's evidence is a upon the purpose for which it is offered." "I cannot tell in the present case whether what the witness will say is competent. Crawford said that in the Terrell case the broken talk was heard before the mur-der, and only showed malice. Confessions, he thought should be much more carefully

"If I find the evidence is not competent shall exclude it," Judge Helm said. Crawford discussed the question, "Go on and tell what the men said." "That has been discussed three times, Colonel Nelson said. "Yes, and it has been decided against you," Colonel Crawford said.

THE CONVERSATION. The detective went on: "Jackson firs talked. He said to Walling, 'Did you tell those newspaper reporters in the county jail that somebody was furnishing me whisky?' Walling said: 'No.' Walling asked him if he thought they would take them over the river. Jackson said: 'Oh, a carriage 'll do. If they'd turn us loose and we got to Fifth and Broadway I think we could find our way from there, don't you?" Jackson told Walling that he was all right. 'Stand pat,' he said. 'You have played your part well.' Then there was a low conversation, which we could not hear. Jackson told Walling to stand pat when they got across the river. That was all

"I ask to exclude that," said Attorney Crawford. "No, let it go to the jury," said Judge "Then I want all that Walling said ex-cluded," said Crawford. "No, I'll admit that," said the judge.

"I except," said Crawford.
Crim said further that Jackson asked
Walling to stand pat when they got over
the river. That was all he heard. Attorney Nelson then went on to ques-tion Detective Crim about Wood's arrest and what he did afterward. Attorney Crawford objected, but was overruled. Then Commonwealth's inquiry about the letter that Wood tore up on the train after the

arrest.
The defense took the witness. Attorney Crawford began by questions about Crim's testimony at Coroner Tingley's inquest. In the coronial testimony Crim said it was about 2 p. m. when he got to the Locke farm, and it rained. The defense asked Crim to identify certain handkerchiefs found in Jackson's trunk John W. Legner, the saloon keeper, who up to a few weeks ago, conducted a saloon on Ninth street, near Plum, Cincinnati, was then called. He said he knew both Jackson and Walling. He identified the

When did you see Jackson?" "Saturday, the day after the murder. Jackson brought a satchel to my place and asked to leave it there. Sunday night he came and got it. Monday he brought it in The witness identified the bloody valise a

the one Jackson left at his saloon.
"How far is Mrs. McNevin's boardinghouse from your place? "Just across the street." "Did Jackson and Walling ever come to your house together?" "Yes, about five or six nights before Jack-"Was Jackson in your place since the Monday night he came and got the valise?"

"Yes, the night of his arrest he came in and got a pitcher of beer. Witness was then excused and court adjourned to 2 p. m.

DETECTIVE M'DERMOTT. What He Saw at the Scene of the

Crime-The Prisoners Searched. Detective John McDermott, of the Cincinnati detective force, to whom, with detective Crim, the arrest of Scott ackson is due, was the first witness of the afternoon.

He first told about his visit to the Locke farm, at Fort Thomas, on Friday. He first heard of the case at about noon, and he immediately set to work on the case. He first went to the Newport morgue, to view the remains, and from there Sheriff Plummer. detective Crim and himself went to Locke's farm. He told about seeing the two clots of blood and the blood on the bushes. He also saw two prints of rubber shoes. One of the

heel prints was very heavy. McDermott said he put his finger on a leaf. A blood spot remained on the finger, and he rubbed it on his other hand, making a streak an inch long. He called the attention of several persons to it. The blood on the bushes was at an angle about two feet above the upper of the two clots on the ground. "Did you find much or little blood on the bushes?" the detective was asked.

"A great deal." "How did the blood cling to the leaves?" "Just like raindrops cling to a window." "Can you recall anything else you no "I saw a fellow digging in the groun

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

GROWING OUT OF THE FRAUDS IN THE RECENT ELECTION.

Fusionists Say They Will Sent Their Candidate, No Matter What May Be the Outcome.

BE TWO GOVERNORS

CIVIL WAR ONE OF THE POSSIBILI-TIES OF THE DISPUTE.

Manifesto Issued Calling for a Mass Convention That Will Demand an Honest Count of the Votes.

TROOPS SENT TO ONE PLACE

WHERE THE DEMOCRATS ARE DOC-TORING THE ELECTION RETURNS.

Illinois Republicans Gathering at Springfield - Cullom in the Race to Stay-Sherman Talks for McKinley.

correspondent of the Dispatch says: The situation in Louisiana is becoming more serious. The combine people continue to claim the election, notwithstanding the returns show a majority of 25,000 for Governor Foster. They are preparing to call a mass meeting in order to take steps to seat their candidate for Governor. To do the continue of the surely have never suggested one to them. I never saw my way clear to compromise a principle, and in this case I have no desire to make the experiment. In the coming State convention in Kentucky the issue between the gold monometallists and my people will be definitely and finally settled, if my counsels shall prevail. With me there is no middle ground.

"I sincerely hope that the Democratic convention in Kentucky will send a delegation. PITTSBURG, April 27 .- The New Orleans candidate for Governor. To-day they issued

the following call: "Within the next twenty-four hours public mnouncement will be made of a call, signed by many of our leading business, profes-sional and laboring men, asking all white men in this city to assemble and demand an honest count of last Tuesday's vote. A majority of the white people of Louisiana have been swindled at the ballot box. They can undo the monstrous wrong if they will. A place of meeting has been selected and one of the early days of the week will be the time. Wait for the call, and then let the people speak so that all the thieves may hear and heed."

While the combine carried all the Populist parishes, they received most of their votes from the negroes, and if they succeed the straight-out Democrats claim it will be the triumph of the negro in Louisiana again. The Democrats got their big majorities, however, from the negro parishes of north Louisiana, where the blacks have no white leaders, as they have in the southern part of the State. The combine people, therefore, argue that the ballot boxes in ther parishes were stuffed, and want to throw

Conservative people fear that the dispute will end in a deadlock and rival State governments, and ultimately an appeal to force. If the fusionists carry out their threat to seat their gubernatorial candidate, it is difficult to see how this state of affairs, and possibly civil war, can be avoided. The whole matter will be submitted to the Legislature, and it is impossible to tell how that body of power is in the hands of the members elected by the Citizens' League, of New Orleans. The league is composed principally of reform Democrats, although it had no platform, and invited all people wanting city reform to support it, irrespective of party. | the Pribyloff islands, St. Paul and St. George, It got the entire negro and Republican vote, Alaska, for \$132,189, with interest, for rent-

The league movement, which was not considered as serious by the old political managers, claim that is was snubbed by Governor Foster. As a result, men who have always voted for the Democracy knifed the ticket, and the Governor lost the city delegation and only got a majority of the votes for the State ticket by a scratch. The outlook for the Democracy is gloomy. There is a possibility that the Legislature may count Governor Foster out, or that two governments may be established, as happened in reconstruction times. The condition of the Democracy is largely attributed to Governor Foster's straddle of the silver question. He is a "gold bug," but on getting the nomination had a resolution passed by the convention to keep the financial question out of the State campaign. This was done because the majority of the Democrats are free silver

Republican, to declare himself in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The result was that the free-silver Democrats voted for him in large numbers. This election will result in a free-silver delega-tion being sent to the national Democratic convention. Had the result been otherwise the delegation would probably have been

Militia Ordered Out.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27 .- The Governor has ordered two companies of militia from this city to Natchitoches. Trouble is threatened there on account of the refusal of Democratic election officials to proclaim the result of the election according to the ballots cast by Populists, but which the Democrats

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

Delegates Assembling at the Capital-Senator Cullom Not a Quitter. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27 .- Never be-

fore in the memory of the oldest politicians has there been so much excitement and interest in a Republican State convention as there is over the one to be held next Wednesday. Already the town is overrun with delegates, office-seekers and their backers. Notwithstanding the convention three days off, every hotel in Springfield is crowded full and late comers will have to depend on private families for beds. The chief interest seems to center on the presidential question. A movement is on foot among the friends of William McKinley, jr., to have the convention adopt resolutions instructing the delegates at large to vote for McKinley as soon as the convention is called to order. Senator Cullom's friends are, of course, bitterly opposed to this, as also are those favoring Allison and Reed. What the outcome will be no man, not even the leaders themselves, can predict.

Cullom is in the fight to stay. He said so himself to-day. "I have written no letter of withdrawal and shall write none," he said.

"I am in the struggle to win or lose and desire that my friends of this State and others clearly understand my position."
Senator Cullom arrived this afternoon and
was at once besieged by scores of people was at once besieged by scores of people who were anxious to know if he had written or intended to write a letter withdrawing

As to the State ticket, no one will venture to assure the nomination of any of the canidates, save as to John R. Tanner, who has didates, save as to John R. Tanner, who has more than enough delegates instructed for him to nominate him for Governor. Dr. Joseph Robbins, of Quincy, A. J. Hopkins, of Aurora, and J. S. Martin, of Marion, are the other gubernatorial candidates. Aside from these, there are three candidates for Lieutenant Governor, five for Secretary of State, three for State Treasurer, four for Auditor and four for Attorney-general. But the interests of all these men just now seems to be subservient to the presidential question. The leaders of the different factions are working night and lay, and unless an agreement be reached before the day of the convention one of the hottest again ever known in the history of Illinois substantial

looked for. Arrangements have been made for seating 12,000 to 15,000 people in the con-vention hall, and from the present outlook it would seem that fully that many will be

M'KINLEY'S VIEWS AS TO MONEY.

Senator Sherman Says the Major Is

Sound on the Question. NEW YORK, April 27 .- At a meeting of the Young Republican Club, of Brooklyn, tothat club from Senator John Sherman, of Ohlo, was read. In the letter Mr. Sherman says: "There can be no doubt as to the opinion of Major McKinley on the money question. He is committed in every form, by speech and otherwise, to the Republican CLOSURE pelicy of maintaining the present gold coin of the United States as the standard of value He, in common with myself and others, be-lieves that silver should be employed as money, always, however, to be maintained at par with gold. The convenience of silver coins for the minor transactions of life is so manifest that no sound money man would desire its discontinuance, but upon the primary condition that its coinage should be limited and its purchasing power maintained by the flat of the government, at par with gold. He believes, as I do, that a tariff should be adopted that will impartially protect all American industries from undue competition with foreign productions that can and ought to be produced in the United

Resolutions were adopted embodying th SOME QUEER PROVISIONS Binckburn Wedded to His Idol.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, to-day dictated to a reporter the following statement for publica-

"My attention is being daily called to statements made in the newspapers all over the country of compromises, either agreed to or pending, between the gold standard advocates and those who think with me in Kentucky. These misrepresentations are so numerous, and come from so many different quarters that I desire to answer once

"No compromise or adjustment has ever been offered from the gold men to me. I surely have never suggested one to them

vention in Kentucky will send a delegation to Chicago piedged to restore silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This is far more important than any personal ambition of my own."

May Split in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 27 .- The Reublican and Populist State conventions will meet here to-morrow. The indications now point to a split in the Republican convention. This will come about through the fight between the McKinley forces and the allied opposition to McKinley. Chairman Mosely, of the State executive committee is leading the opposition to McKinley, and he has given out that admission to the convention hall will be by personal tickets issued on his order, and to enforce his order he has secured the services of a platoon of police for duty at the door. Sixteen out of twenty-two members of the State executive committee held a conference this morning at the McKinley head-quarters and decided to request Chairman Mosely to call a meeting of the committee this afternoon for the purpose of agreeing on terms of admitting all delegates claims ing seats to the floor of the convention.

Unpledged Delegates. SALEM, Mass., April 27.-Thomas Devine, of Salem, and E. J. Donahue, o Haverhill, were to-day chosen as delegates from the Sixth congressional district to the Democratic national convention at Chicago L. M. Haskens, of Rockport, and Sylves ter Donahue, of Georgetown, were name as alternates. The delegates are unpledged

DOUBLE-ACTING DECISION.

stands. One thing is certain. The balance Ruling of the Court in the Pribyloff Seal Island Case.

NEW YORK, April 27 .- In the suit brough by the United States against the North American Commercial Company, lessees of and thus swamped the city ring, or regular als under the contract and also for the roy-Democracy. In return, it is claimed, the alties and taxes on 7,500 seals taken during league promised the combine to see that it the season ending April, 1894, Justice Wallace, in the United States court, to-day, decided in favor of the United States. He holds, however, that the modus vivendi with freat Britain was a breach of contract or he part of the United States with the North American Commercial Company, and therefore awards judgment for \$94,687, and says that the commercial company has a claim against the government for about \$140,000, to be collected through the Court of Claims. As the modus vivendi ended in 1894, the effect of the decision will be to entitle the government in other suits to collect about \$200,000 years from the North American Commercial Company for the years 1895 and 1896.

LOVED HIS STEPSISTER.

Shot Her Girl Friend and Then Cut His Own Throat. LOUISVILLE, April 27 .- This morning

Samuel Brumley, aged nineteen, who was insanely jealous of his stepsister, with whom he was in love, shot Ida Clark, sixteen years old, a friend of the girl's, at Twenty-eighth The combine people, seeing the weak posi-tion, got Pharr, their candidate, who is a caliber revolver. The ball entered the base of the skull and entered the spinal column Brumley then shot himself and cut his throat from ear to ear. The woman will die, but Brumley may recover

> Another Double Tragedy. ADRIAN, Mich., April 27.-Eugene Camburn, a farmer living near Tipton, was shot and fatally wounded by Henry Luce last night. Luce then shot himself dead. Luce, who had been paying attention to Cam-burn's daughter, was refused admission to the house last night. He lay in wait for Mr. Camburn and shot him as he was entering the house and then committed suicio

> Thieving at Cripple Creek. CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., April 27.—Information has been gathered from Chief of Police Marshall and others, which, together with well-known facts, make it almost positive that the fire of Saturday was the work of incendiaries, with the object of plunder. It is believed that the banks were the objective points, and that they were to have been looted in the excitement if a favorable opportunity offered. It is known that fires were started almost simultaneously in several places, and all to windward of the banks large business houses. The amount of ndering that went on during the exciteand large bus ment Saturday was enormous, some firms losing nearly everything they had saved from the flames. Others state that their cash registers were robbed after being carried out of their places of business.

Street Railway Boycotted.

WASHINGTON, April 27.-The general exdeclared a boycott against the Brook yn Heights Railway Cor lyn, N. Y. The action is based on allege ompliance with an agreement entered into between the company and certain members of District Assembly No. 75. This ovided for nondiscrimination against any bor organization by the company and fo the employment of men who participated in the strike early last year, unless the qualifications of the men were unsatisfac-

Smashing the Woodenware Trust. TACOMA, Wash., April 27.-With the obect of breaking up a trust recently formed of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City have placed orders on the Pacific coast, chiefly with Tacoma factories, for two hundred carloads of lard pails; butter tubs and syrup and jefly pails. The largest order has been received by the Anderson Woodenware from the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City.

Cyclone in Arkansas. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 27 .- A cyclone did heavy damage in Faulkner county yes-terday. A cloudburst occurred near Conterday. A cloudburst occurred near Con-way and at other places hall covered the ground to a depth of from three inches to five feet in drifts. A church and a cotton gin were blown half a mile, many farm-houses, barns and other buildings totally de-molished and stock killed. An entire flock sheep were blown away. Details are not lly in, and it is feared that human lives we been lost

PICKLER PENSION BILL "RAILROAD-ED" TO THE VOTING STAGE.

night, a letter addressed to the secretary of But Not Without Protests from a Number of Republicans and Most

RULE

ADOPTED

Democratic Members.

AFTER A BURST OF INDIGNATION

FROM EX-SPEAKER CRISP.

Several Amendments Offered, but All

Ruled Out or Rejected, Except One

Proposed by Mr. Hepburn.

ONE SECTION FRAMED IN THE IN-

And Another in Favor of Confederate Soldiers Who Deserted Their Cause

and Joined the Union Army.

TEREST OF BOUNTY JUMPERS.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- The Pickler pension bill is now ready for a final vote, and, as every Republican member will vote for it to-morrow, it is certain of passage. But it would be untruthful to claim that the bill as it will pass the House to-morrow is by any sans satisfactory to all the R and many members state frankly that they will use their influence in the Senate to bring about radical changes. The bill in its present shape, with its monstrous provision practically placing every bounty jumper on the pension roll, is an insult to honorably wounded veterans. Nor is the first section of the bill, which pensions men who deserted from the Confederate ranks into the Union ranks, drawn as carefully as it should have been. Representative Tracewell offered an amendment, which was pending when the time allotted to debate on the bill by sections expired, which would greatly have improved this section. His amendment provided that such transfer of allegiance from the Confederate army to the federal army must have been made before Jan. 1, 1864. He maintained very properly that it was a patent fact to all men that after 1864 the final defeat of the Confederacy was inevitable and the motives of rebel deserters after that time may very properly be questioned. No amendment was adopted, however. Indeed, there is much feeling over the short time allowed for debate on sections, with a view to amending the bill. It is very generally belleved that Mr. Pickler saw plainly how unpopular were many sections of the measure, particularly the "bounty-jumpers" section (No. 13), and that he therefore had the time limited, and then had it all talked away by frivolous amendments to the first section, in order to prevent action on other portions of the bill. The result is that he has won a victory for himself, but one that will not benefit the party. So indignant are many members at these tactics they will endeavor to have the bill sidetracked in the Senate for the rest of the session. It is generally conceded that it is almost impossible to de-

DEBATE IN DETAIL.

fend certain sections, like the bounty-jumper

amendment, before an audience of honorabic

Crisp's Protest Against the Special Rule-Amendments and Speeches. WASHINGTON, April 27 .- This was District of Columbia day in the House and the general pension bill was side-tracked under an arrangement to give the District the first two hours. Several District bilis were passed. Mr. Henderson, Republican, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on judiciary, gave

notice that he would call up the bankrupicy

bill to-morrow as soon as the pension bill was disposed of. Mr. Henderson, from the committee on rules, then, at 1:30 p. m., brought in a special order for consideration of the Pickler pension bill for one and one-half hours this afternoon under the five-minute rule, the previous question then to be considered as ordered on the bill and pending amendments with a provision for a final vote to-morrow immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Crisp characterized the rule as a r markable one. He said it pretended to do one thing, but did another as only such amendments as were adopted in committee could be voted on. The practical conse-

without amendment. Mr. Dingley replied that the rule was almost a literal copy of the rule adopted by the last House when the Wilson tariff bill was pending.

quence of the adoption of this rule would

be to force the House to vote on the bill

"That rule permitted the House to vote on the pending amendments when the time for debate expired," said Mr. Crisp. "The gentleman is not candid." Mr. Dingley insisted that the spirit of the

two rules was the same. Mr. Henderson said he made no guise of the fact that the purpose of the rule was to bring the bill to a vote. He said the situation in the Senate must be taken into consideration and also the President in the White House, and urged all the friends of the old soldiers to stand by the bill as the best that could be written on the statute

books at this time. Mr. Crisp reiterated his statement that the purpose of the rule was to destroy the right of amendment and followed this with the charge that the bill had been framed not by the committee on pensions, but by the leaders in control of the House who had resolved that the House should pass this bill as drawn, or nothing. "The committee on pensions," said he, "spent days and on pensions," said he, "spent days and weeks perfecting a bill and then the gentle-men who control legislation and who manage the affairs of this House made this bill in the Speaker's room. This certainly is not the bill reported by the pension committee. Then those gentlemen brought in this rule to protect themselves against this 150 Republican majority. If you adopt this rule you must take this bill as it stands or nothing," he concluded sarcastically addressing ing." he concluded sarcastically addressing the Republican side. "If you like the situation you are welcome to it." Mr. Henderson ridiculed the virtuous in-dignation of Mr. Crisp. "We now hear," said he, "the solemn voice of the star-chamber rules committee of the past, whose

rules were clad in steel, appealing for more time. I have no concealment to make," he concluded. "The gentleman says he appeals opportunity to amend this bill, pron the same interest I ask for action." CANNON'S PLEA. Mr. Cannon said, as one of the 150 ma-

jority, he favored the rule. He had voted for the act of 1890, he said, which had placed 400,000 new names on the pension roll. When the present administration assumed control of the Pension Office at one stroke of the pen twenty thousand names had been stricken from the rolls and three hundred odd thousand pensioners had then sions placed in jeopardy. This bill did not, perhaps, go as far as he wished, but

Washington in regard to the case of the Rev. Mr. Knapp, and it is believed that a most searching and open inquiry will be made into all the circumstances attending the expulsion of the American missionary from Bitlis in order that no doubt shall remain as to who is to blame in the matter. and in order to establish a precedent which may serve as a guide should further and similar occurrences be reported. Strike Against Child Labor. in the office of Chief Deitsch. CHICAGO, April 27 .- Three hundred employes at the yards of the Chicago Ship building Company, located at South Chi cago, are on strike. Their complaint i